

## TUR

Wit doth not consist so much in advancing things new, as in giving things known an agreeable turn. *Addison's Spect.*  
Before I made this remark, I wondered to see the Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, so often mention the turn of his neck and arms.  
A young man of a sprightly turn in conversation, had an inordinate desire of appearing fashionable.  
Books give the same turn to our thoughts and reasoning, that good company does to our conversation. *Swift's Misc.*  
The very turn of voice, the good pronunciation, and the alluring manner which some teachers have attained, will engage the attention. *Watts.*

14. The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence. The turn of words, in which Ovid excels all poets, are sometimes a fault or sometimes a beauty, as they are used properly or improperly. *Dryden.*

The three first stanzas are rendered word for word with the original, not only with the same elegance, but the same short turn of expression peculiar to the sapphic ode. *Addison.*  
The first coin being made of brass gave the denomination to money among the Romans, and the whole turn of their expressions is derived from it. *Arbutnot.*

15. By Turns. One after another. They feel by turns the bitter change Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce. *Milt.*  
The challenge to Dametas shall belong; Menalcas shall sustain his under-song; Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring; By turns the tuneful muses love to sing. *Dryden's Virg.*  
By turns put on the suppliant, and the lord; Threaten'd this moment, and the next implor'd. *Prior.*

TURBENCH. *n. f.* [turn and bench.] A term of turners. Small work in metal is turn'd in an iron lathe called a turnbench, which they screw in a vice, and having fitted their work upon a small iron axle, with a drill barrel, fitted upon a square shank, at the end of the axis, next the left-hand, they with a drill-bow, and drill-string, carry it about. *Moxon.*  
TURNOAT. *n. f.* [turn and coat.] One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade; *Shaksp.*  
Courtly itself must turn to disdain, if you come in her presence—Then is courtly a turncoat. *Shaksp.*

TURNER. *n. f.* [from turn.] One whose trade is to turn in a lathe. Nor box, nor limes without their use are made, Smooth-grain'd and proper for the turner's trade. *Dryden.*

Some turners, to shew their dexterity in turning, turn long and slender pieces of ivory, as small as an hay-stalk. *Moxon.*  
TURNING. *v. a.* [from turn.] Flexure; winding; meander. I ran with headlong haste Thro' paths and turnings often trod by day. *Milton.*

TURNINGNESS. *n. f.* [from turning.] Quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge. So nature formed him, to all turnings of flights; that though no man had left goodness, no man could better find the places whence arguments might grow of goodness. *Sidon.*  
TURNIP. *n. f.* A white esculent root. The flower consists of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross; out of the flower crop rises the pointal, which afterward turns to a pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and are full of roundish seeds: a carnosous and tuberous root. *Milt.*  
November is drawn with bunches of parsnips and turnips in his right-hand. *Peachment on Drawing.*

The goddess rose amid the inmost round, With wither'd turnip-tops her temples crown'd. *Gay.*  
Turnips hide their swelling heads below. *Gay's Post.*  
TURNPIKE. *n. f.* [turn and pike, or pique.] 1. A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering. 2. Any gate by which the way is obstructed. The gates are shut, and the turnpikes locked. *Arbutnot.*

TURNSICK. *adj.* [turn and sick.] Vertiginous; giddy. If a man see another turn swiftly and long; or if he look upon wheels that turn, himself waxeth turnsick. *Bacon.*  
TURNSOL. *n. f.* [*Heliotropium*, Lat.] A plant. The flower consists of one leaf shaped like a funnel, having its centre wrinkled and folded, and its brim cut into ten segments alternately unequal: these flowers are collected into a long reflected spike, resembling a scorpion's tail; each flower is succeeded by four naked gibbous seeds. *Miller.*

TURNSPIT. *n. f.* [turn and spit.] He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. I give you joy of the report That he's to have a place at court; Yes, and a place he will grow rich in, A turnspit in the royal kitchen. *Swift's Miscel.*

TURNSTILE. *n. f.* [turn and stile.] A turnpike. A turnstile is more certain Than, in events of war, dame Fortune. *Hudibras.*  
Twirling turnstiles interrupt the way, The thwarting passenger shall force them round. *Gay.*

TURPENTINE. *n. f.* [*terpentina*, Italian; *terebinthina*, Lat.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind. As the turpentine tree I stretched out my branches. *Ecclus.*  
Vertgreaf grinded with turpentine, put into a pot, and as you use it warm it. *Peachment on Drawing.*

TURQUOISE. *n. f.* See *Turkoi*. One shew'd me a ring, he had of your daughter for a monkey.—Out upon her! it was my turquoise, I had it when I was a bachelor. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*  
TURPIDUDE. *n. f.* [*turpitude*, Fr. *turpido*, from *turpis*, Lat.] Essential deformity of words, thoughts or actions; inherent vileness; badness. How would'st thou have paid My better service, when my turpitude Thou thus dost crown with gold. *Shaksp. Decency imports a certain measure of one thing to another; the preservation of which is properly that rule by which every thing ought to act; and consequently the violation of it implies a turpitude or indecency. South's Sermons.*

TURRET. *n. f.* [*turris*, Lat.] A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower. Dicoeur I pry thee, on this turret's top. *Shaksp. All things well ordered, he withdrew with speed Up to a turret high, two ports between, That so he might be near at every need, And overlook the lands and furrows green. Fairfax.*  
Make Windsor hills in lofty numbers rise, And list her turrets nearer to the skies. *Pope. Windsor Forest.*

TURRETED. *adj.* [from turret.] Formed like a tower; rising like a tower. Take a turreted lamp of tin, in the form of a square; the height of the turret being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp standeth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
TURTLE. *n. f.* [*turpele*, Saxon; *tortorella*, French; *turtella*, Italian; *turtur*, Latin.] 1. A species of dove. When shepherds pipe on oaten straws, And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks: When turtles tread. *Shaksp. Love's Lab. Lost.*  
We'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shaksp.*  
Take me an heifer and a turtle dove. *Gen. xv. 9.*  
Galen propos'd the blood of turtles dropt warm from their wings. *Walsingham.*

2. It is used among sailors and gluttons for a tortoise. TUSH. *interj.* [Of this word I can find no credible etymology.] An expression of contempt. Tush, say they, how should God perceive it: is there knowledge in the most high? *Psalms lxviii.*  
Sir Thomas Moor found fault with his lady's continual chiding, saying; the consideration of the time, for it was sent, should restrain her. Tush, tush, my lord, said she, look here is one step to heaven-ward, shewing him a friar's girdle. I fear me, quoth Sir Thomas, this one step will not bring you up a step higher. *Camden's Remains.*  
Tush never tell me, I take it much unkindly That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse, As if the strings were thine, should know of this. *Shaksp.*  
TUSK. *n. f.* [*tyxar*, Saxon; *tyfken*, old Frisick.] The long teeth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth. Some creatures have over-long, or out-growing teeth, called fangs, or tusks; as boars and pikes. *Bacon.*  
The boar depended upon his tusks. *L'Estrange.*  
As two boars, With rising bristles, and with frothy jaws, Their adverse breasts with tusks oblique they wound. *Dryden.*  
A monstrous boar Whetting his tusks, and churning hideous foam. *Smith.*

TUSKED. *adj.* [from tusk.] furnished with tusks. Into the naked woods he goes, And seeks the tusky boar to tear. *Dryden.*  
Of those beasts no one was horned and tusked too: the superfluous blood not sufficing to feed both. *Grew.*  
TUSSECK. *n. f.* [diminutive of tuss.] A tuft of grass or twigs. The first is remarkable for the several tussicks or bunches of thorns, wherewith it is armed round. *Grew.*

TUT. *interj.* [This seems to be the same with tush.] A particle noting contempt. Tut, tut! grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle. *Shaksp.*  
Tut, tut! here's a mannerly forbearance. *Shaksp.*

TUTANAG. *n. f.* Tutanage is the Chinese name for spelter, which we erroneously apply to the metal of which canisters are made, that are brought over with the tea from China. It being a coarse pewter made with the lead carried from England and tin got in the kingdom of Quintang. *Woodward.*  
TUTELAGE. *n. f.* [*tutelle*, *tutelage*, Fr. *tutela*, Lat.] Guardianship; state of being under guardian. If one in the possession of lands die, and leave a minor to succeed to him, his tutelage belongeth to the king. *Drummond.*  
He accompanied the ambassage with an article in the nature of a request, that the French king might, according unto his right

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Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, that gives indolence of body, with an equality of mind; the best guardian of youth and support of old age; the precept of reason, as well as religion, and physician of the soul as well as the body; the tutelary goddess of health, and universal medicine of life. *Temple.*  
These tutelary geni who presided over the several people committed to their charge, were watchful over them. *Dryden.*

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I take a review of my little boys mounted upon hobby-horses, and of little girls tutoring their babies. *Addison.*

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So swells each wind-pipe; as intones to als, Harmonic twang of leather, horn and brass. *Pope.*

2. An affected modulation of the voice. If he be but a person in vogue with the multitude, he can make popular, rambling, incoherent stuff, seasoned with twang and tautology, pass for high rhetoric. *South's Sermons.*  
He has such a twang in his discourse, and ungraceful way of speaking thro' his nose, that one can hardly understand him. *Arbutnot.*

TWANG. *interj.* A word making a quick action, accompanied with a sharp sound. Little used, and little deserving to be used. There's one, the best in all my quiver, Twang! thro' his very heart and liver. *Prior.*  
TWA'NGLING. *adj.* [from twang.] Contemptibly noisy. She did call me rascal, fiddler, And twangling jack, with twenty such vile terms. *Shaksp.*

TO TWANK. *v. n.* [Corrupted from twang.] To make to sound. A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with twanking of a brass kettle. *Addison.*  
TWAS. *Contracted from it was.* If he asks who bid thee, say 'twas I. *Dryden.*

TO TWA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*schwätzen*, German.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter. It is not for every twatting gossip to undertake. *L'Estrange.*  
TWAY. *For TWAIN.* Gyon's angry blade so fierce did play On th' other's helmet, which as Titan shone, That quit it clove his plumed crest in tway. *Fairy Q.*

TWA'YBLADE. *n. f.* [*Ophris*, Lat.] It hath a polypetalous flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, of which the five upper ones are so disposed, as to represent in some measure an helmet, the under one being headed and shaped like a man. The empalement becomes a fruit, perforated with three windows, to which adhere valves, pregnant with very small seeds like dust. *Miller.*

TO TWEAG. *v. a.* [It is written *twe*